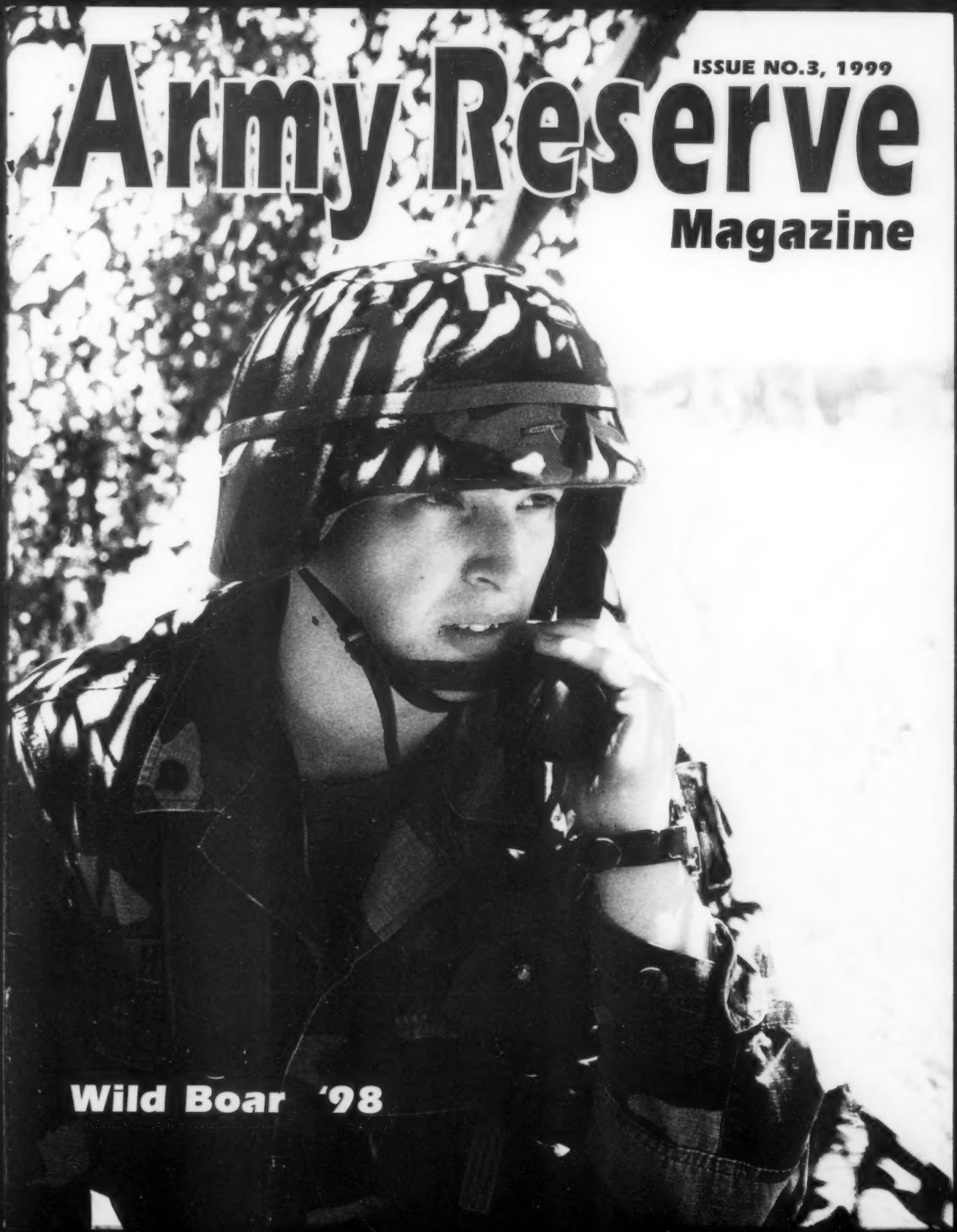
ISSUE NO.3, 1999

Army Reserve Magazine



Wild Boar '98

From the Commander

"One Team, One Fight, One Future"

Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Plewes

The Army Reserve has been the standard bearer in relevance in and to the Department of Defense.

The Army Reserve has now mobilized over 12,000 citizen-soldiers to support on-going efforts in Bosnia. Today, the Army Reserve has proven that it is a full and equal partner in national defense and in our ability to contribute to our national military strategy of two nearly simultaneous, major regional conflicts.

We have soldiers in Central America supporting Hurricane Mitch relief efforts. Our troops were mobilized here in the United States and throughout Europe to support Operation Joint Forge in Bosnia. And we had our troops in the vanguard against Saddam Hussein in Southwest Asia as part of Operation Desert Fox.

Today, we're on three continents actively supporting Army and defense missions.

"One Team, One Fight, One Future"

At about the same time that I became the Chief of the Army Reserve, there was also a new Director of the Army National Guard. Along with General Reimer, we all recognized that this was an extraordinary opportunity to move jointly and in unison to produce some genuine, constructive, positive change for America's Army.

We all know what had been happening. There was open, divisive rhetoric about the harmony between and among the Army's components, and the result was that an atmosphere of distrust had arisen.

When the Army team has trouble trusting each other, the ability to accomplish the mission will be the first casualty. Major General Schultz, the new Director of the Army National Guard, and I recognized this, and so did General Reimer. We felt that a statement had to be made both symbolically and in print.

The result of that effort was a new document and a new philosophy that is now the watchword of America's Army: **"One Team, One Fight, One Future."**

It isn't just words on paper. It is a spirit that is now a part of our efforts that allows us to concentrate on what's best for the Army and the nation.

It's been a real joy to witness what has happened. The three of us appeared together at the public unveiling of "One Team, One Fight, One Future" in conjunction with the Army birthday ceremony on the steps of the U.S. Capitol.

The experiment of placing active component commanders in reserve component units is now bearing fruit as those commanders write and comment about their reserve component experiences. So far, the feedback on our citizen-soldiers has been universally positive and enthusiastic, and as a result, the already-high confidence in the Army Reserve is growing even further.

CAR receives first anthrax shot

Photo by Lt. Col. Randy Pullen

Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Plewes is all smiles as he prepares to receive his first anthrax shot. Maj. Rayda Nadal, 2290th U.S. Army Hospital, 99th RSC, administered the shot during the ROA Mid-Winter Conference. As a key part of the total force, Reserve soldiers require the vaccination to routinely participate in and support military operations world wide. The vaccine is time-tested and FDA-approved, safe and effective.

From the Command Sergeant Major

Safety, It's your responsibility

By Command Sgt. Maj. John Rucynski

I doubt that any of us would disagree that our most valuable asset is our soldiers. As I stated in my last article, a soldier is the most important person entering our office. Why then would we not do everything humanly possible to ensure the safety and well being of that soldier? Why is it that the cold hard statistics show each and every year we have hundreds of soldiers hurt maimed, and some killed because of unsafe acts?

We can always say that this is a leadership problem but it would only be partially true, no where else in the business of soldiering is it more important that this be a 100% team effort, the responsibility of safety belongs to everyone. Leadership must take an active role, they must make it work but they must also let every soldier know that each and every one of them must recognize and stop unsafe acts.

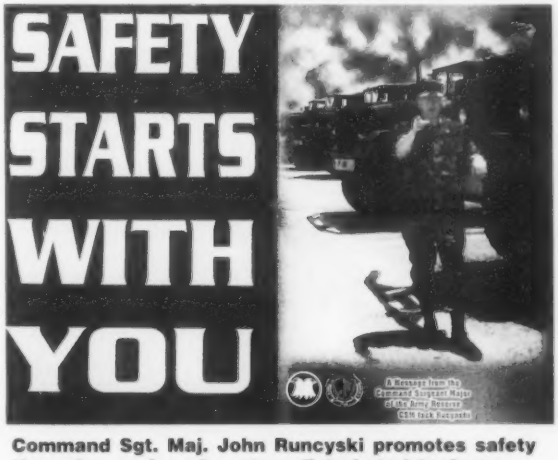
How do we protect our soldiers? There is no doubt that this is one area that you never sway far from the basics, that what you learned about safety at every level is important, in most cases safety concerns are not sophisticated, they are simply basic rules of common sense. Accidents do not just happen, some event, someone looking the other way, someone rushed, someone tired, someone over zealous about finishing a job, each of these are a factor that can turn a great Annual Training or weekend drill into a potential disaster.

Let's discuss the four areas I have outlined above. Looking the other way, being tired, being rushed or perhaps being over zealous about getting a job done. Right about now many of you are probably thinking about such an event where each of these came into play and caused an accident. The point is what could you as a soldier have done to prevent it? As you think about this the first thing that pops into your mind is that you could have prevented it simply by stopping the action. You, we, I failed to do that or we would not have these statistics.

Let me relate one event that brings all of these factors into play. Except for the location, each of you have been there, done that, and the results were like this incident, you were lucky or perhaps your unit became a hard cold statistic.

In Panama several years ago I had the great opportunity to be one of the Task Force Command Sergeants Major. Engineer soldiers were doing several nation-building projects in re-building schools and clinics. One of our Engineer units decided that more was better and they were encouraged in this endeavor by the Commander and CSM. The first factor came into play, look the other way because soldiers will find way's to do things quickly, rather than safely. As the two weeks came to a close they forget that completing a job was not a goal but something that had to be done, risk assessment was thrown to the winds. The job site became a frenzy of activity, things were being rushed, and factor two was now into play. Anyone accustomed to Panama knows that the heat and humidity will take its toll, it does not take long to wilt. Factor number three was very evident, after two weeks on non-stop projects these soldiers were tired. Though you may not like the terminology the fourth factor played a key roll, leadership that wanted to look good, who lost site of the goals, and interpreted them into meaning "we must finish every project", or we will look bad. I know none of you have ever done that!!

As the Task Force Commander and I watched the roof being placed on a school, we both felt something was wrong. I suggested to him that we shut the site down and have these soldiers pack up and get ready to go home. As he formulated his reply a group of soldiers, obviously tired, obviously rushed were placing corrugated metal roofing into place. As a soldier grabbed a piece of the metal, without a glove he both burned and cut his hand. As the metal slipped off the roof another soldier coming up a ladder was hit by the sheet skimming off his safety



Command Sgt. Maj. John Runcyski promotes safety through a series of posters distrubuted to Army Reserve soldiers.

See SAFETY, page 7

Army Reserve Magazine

Since 1954. America's largest circulating military magazine.
Issue No. 3, 1999. Volume 44, Number 3

Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Plewes
Chief, Army Reserve
Col. John R. Hawkins, III, Director,
Public Affairs and Liaison Directorate
Sgt. 1st Class Gregory A. Deimel
Editor-in-Chief

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Army Reserve Magazine invites articles, story ideas, photographs and other material of interest to members of the U.S. Army Reserve. Manuscripts and other correspondence for the editor should be addressed to ***Army Reserve Magazine***, 1421 Jefferson Davis Highway., Suite 12300, Arlington, VA 22202-0836; telephone (703) 601-0854 or DSN 329-0854, e-mail USARmag @ocar.army.pentagon. mil or fax (703) 601-0836. Unsolicited manuscripts and photographs will not be returned. Query by letter.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS, do not write the magazine. TPU soldiers should notify their SIDPERS-RC clerk. Members of the IRR and IMA should contact their Personnel Management Team at AR-PERSCOM, 1 Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200. AGRs should contact their PMO/PMNCO. Paid subscribers should forward their address change to the Superintendent of Documents, Attn: Mail List Branch SSOM, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Special military distribution recipients may write the editor directly.

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Corrections, Fall 1998

The definition of Personal Courage: Face fear, danger, or adversity (Physical or Moral) was missing from the Seven Army Values.

The new APFT standards still require 300 points to "max" the test. You are required to achieve 90 points in all three events to earn the APFT badge.

We skipped an issue this last year, Fall 1998 should have been Volume 44, Number 2 not Volume 44, Number 3.

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Adjusting to home life.
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Family Support Groups enable family members to realize he/she is not alone. It shows what they are experiencing is not unusual or abnormal. "The Keepers of the Home Front," is just such a message to let families know they are not alone.

Front cover. Wild Boar '98, Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif. AP Hill, Va. (Photo by Sgt. 1st. Class Dave Zerbe) **Back cover.** The new Army Reserve pop-up display. Each RSC was issued one to augment the U.S. Army Reserve Community Outreach Program.

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Army Reserve Magazine **is on the World Wide Web at www.army.mil/usar/armag/armag.htm**

Finance News

New rules for travel vouchers

Effective January 1, 1999 all travel vouchers for duty performed within the Continental United States must **SEPARATELY** list the **LODGING TAXES** paid as a reimbursable expense (in block 18 of the travel voucher, DD Form 1351-2, dtd 97).

Prior to this change, the cost of lodging and taxes were combined and reported as one total dollar amount on the travel voucher. It appears many hotels/motels were establishing their government pre-tax lodging rates as the "maximum lodging Per Diem rate" for their locality. This left the traveler paying the lodging taxes "out of pocket". The new maximum lodging Per Diem rates established by the Department of Defense now reflect only the maximum lodging cost (not lodging cost plus taxes). These new lodging Per Diem rates have been DOWNWARDLY adjusted to reflect the separation of lodging costs and taxes.

When completing a travel voucher, list the cost of lodging in the "lodging cost" area of the travel voucher (block 15e). Separately list the lodging taxes in the "reimbursable expenses" area of the travel voucher (block 18).

If the traveler fails to separately list the lodging taxes, the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) (the people who process most travel vouchers) will attempt to identify and separate the amount of the taxes from the lodging costs and process the travel voucher.

However, if the voucher-processing clerk cannot separate the lodging taxes from the lodging costs, the voucher WILL NOT be returned to the traveler; the ENTIRE amount claimed will be processed as lodging costs. Since the lodging Per Diem rates have been DOWNWARDLY adjusted, the cost of the lodging and the taxes, combined, could

See TRAVEL, page 8

News Update

Anthrax vaccine – safe, effective

By Sgt. 1st Class Greg Deimel

Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Plewes in an April 99, *CARFORUM* article said. *"We owe it to our troops – to keep them alive and to keep them healthy. One of the best ways we can help to protect our soldiers who mobilize overseas is by immunizing them against the deadly disease Anthrax."*

The vaccinations respond to a decision by Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen to immunize all U.S. service members against anthrax by 2003, so they can meet their medical requirements for worldwide deployment.

Senior Army Reserve leaders are leading by example on this issue. Most of them, including Maj. Gen. Plewes, have already received their first vaccinations. Nearly 1,000 TPU, IMA and IRR soldiers have also begun to receive their vaccinations. The first of these belong to units participating in deployments to Southwest Asia and Korea and former active duty soldiers now in the Army Reserve.

In fiscal year 2000, Army Reserve soldiers in Florida will begin receiving their vaccinations. In addition, the SECDEF is expected to direct that all personnel deploying to a High Threat Area (HTA) for anthrax exposure begin receiving inoculations against anthrax prior to deployment. This is a change from the current policy that limits immunizations to those soldiers who will be in a High Threat Area for more than 30 days. Implementation of this policy would be immediate for all RC personnel deploying to an HTA, which currently includes Southwest Asia and Korea, regardless of the length of stay. While this policy, commonly termed the "Zero Day" Policy, is still pending approval, plans to execute the Zero Day Policy should proceed due to the complex nature of the immunization regimen and the extensive tracking requirements.

Anthrax dates back to at least 1500 B.C. and was first recorded by the Egyptians as the cause of the fifth Egyptian plague. It is a virulent bovine disease that normally afflicts cattle and sheep. Today it could be used as a lethal weapon against deployed personnel.

There are three modes of transmission of anthrax.

•Cutaneous – caused by skin contact with infected animals or contaminated animal products.

•Intestina – caused by ingestion of spores.

•Inhalation – caused by inhalation of anthrax spores.

Inhalation anthrax is the most deadly and almost always fatal. The disease occurs when spores enter the lungs, migrate to the lymph nodes, change to bacterial forms, multiply and produce toxins. Shock and death occur within 3-4 days of illness.

Vaccination is the best defense against biological warfare involving anthrax. Nuclear, Biological and Chemical gear and protective masks should also be used as added measures to reduce exposure.

Vaccination of the total force is the first step in the process to ensure soldiers are protected.

"It would be irresponsible to jeopardize soldier's lives when we know there is a real threat and we have a safe vaccine." Said Lt. Gen. Ronald R. Blanck, Surgeon General, U.S. Army.

The anthrax vaccine is a highly effective, efficient, and safe way to

See VACCINE, page 8

Low cost dental coverage

Drilling reservists have an excellent opportunity to provide dental coverage for themselves (family members not eligible) through the TRICARE Selected Reserve Dental Program. This program is voluntary and offers basic dental service to enrollees with a current monthly premium of $4.12. Premiums are adjusted at the beginning of the contract year. The current premium is valid through September 31, 1999.

Enrollees receive covered diagnostic, preventive and emergency services, with no additional out-of-pocket costs. For covered restorative services, E-4s and below pay a 10 percent cost-share; E-5s and above, 20 percent. There is no deductible for TSRDP, but the maximum benefit available is $1,000 per enrollment year for covered services.

Dental coverage is available in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Active Guard Reserve and Selected Reserve members on extended active duty (beyond 30 days), active-duty members, retired members, members of the Standby Reserve, Retired Reserve, Individual Ready Reserve, Voluntary Training units and family members are not eligible for this plan. You must be in a drill pay status to be eligible.

To enroll, Reservists must send a completed and signed enrollment form and check for $16.48 to Humana. The prepayment ensures continuous coverage by paying the premium for those months (up to four) when a Reservist fails to earn drill pay. A signature authorizes payroll deduction of the premium from monthly Reserve drill pay.

Members must enroll for an initial 12-month period, and have at least 12 months of service remaining from the time of enrollment. After the initial period, Reservists may remain enrolled month to month.

Humana must receive the completed application and premium prepayment by the 20th day of the month for coverage to begin on the first day of the next month. Reservists may call Humana to

Young legislator of the year

Maj. Gen. Joseph Ernst, Commander of the 377th Theatre Army Support Command and President of the Senior Army Reserve Commanders Association congratulates Chairmen C. W. (Bill) Young, (R-FL) after he presented Chairmen Young the SARCA Legislator of the Year Award. Young accepted the award for his service as Chairmen of the House Appropriations Committee during the 105th Congress. Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Plewes, Chief, Army Reserve and Chairmen Young's son, Billy Young were in attendance.

SAFETY

From page 3

hat. Though it knocked him down he was lucky; yes lucky it did not take his head off. Needless to say the words that came out of the Task Force Commanders mouth was to shut the site down.

The after action review was the classic example of things we have all done over the years at every training site, at every project, at every grade and level. We forget the basics of safety, we forget sleep degradation, and we try to look good, we develop a negative "Can Do" attitude, and we will complete the mission at any cost.

So what is that cost and is it worth it ? Can we afford serious injury, can we afford to maim a soldier, and can we afford to kill a soldier? No doubt in my mind the answer is no, no and no.

I fully believe in "train as you fight". This philosophy goes for a field exercise or an engineer project, but I am a stronger believer in doing it by the book and doing it as safely as humanly possible. Yes; there is the human factor which results in accidents, that is where every soldier comes into play, and is part of the safety team. Every soldier in your unit should have the authority to say "time out" when they observe a safety violation or problem. Each exercise needs to start out with a risk assessment and this must be a continuous process, what is safe initially can change due to weather, terrain, conditions, or perhaps because someone did get hurt. Goals and milestones are just that, failure to meet them is not failure of the unit as long as it was done according to doctrine and done safely.

We must protect our most valuable asset, our soldiers. We can only do that if the Safety Team includes each an every member of your unit with a very strong role played by the Officer and NCO Leadership. Let us make FY99 the safest and most enjoyable in our history.

Do not just think safety..... be safe.

VACCINE

From page 6

provide our forces with maximum protection. The vaccine was developed in the United States during the 1960s for humans and was approved by the Food and Drug Administration in 1970. Since 1970, it has been safely and routinely administered to more than 32,000 veterinarians, laboratory workers and livestock workers.

The vaccine is a cell-free filtrate, which means it uses dead bacteria as opposed to live bacteria. The FDA-approved and licensed sterile vaccine has been proven safe and effective and has a 29-year record of commercial use. Every batch of vaccine used by the military is tested and approved by both DoD and the FDA.

Full immunization requires six doses administered at precise intervals over an 18-month period followed by annual boosters. This is the only FDA approved measure against anthrax. A state of the art monitoring system, the Force Medical Protection System, (MEDPROS) will track soldiers receiving the vaccination. The tracking system will record name, social security number, unit, date, vaccine lot/series/ manufacturer, dose and route of administration, provider and date of next dose.

The vaccine aids your immune system to prevent anthrax bacteria from producing toxins that would otherwise kill you. As with other vaccines some reactions may occur.

•Mild local reactions, (30%) include; redness, minor swelling and tenderness at the site of injection, not unlike other vaccine shots.

•Moderate local reactions, (4%) include; redness, minor swelling, and tenderness at the site of injection and forearm.

•Severe local reactions, (less than 1 %) include; low-grade fever, swelling at the site of the injection and the forearm.

•Very rare systemic reactions, (less than 0.2%) include flu-like symptoms.

There have been no long-term side effects from the vaccine.

Since the military began the immunization program last spring, more than 185,000 service members have received at least one in the six-shot series.

"The bottom line here is that the safety of our soldiers is most important – far more important than program cost, program maintenance, or any other logistical stumbling blocks; and vaccinating our soldiers is a prudent form of force protection," said Plewes.

Anthrax is a naturally occurring disease that has been controlled in modern society through the use of human and animal immunizations. As is the case with other biological agents, anthrax can be used as a weapon, commonly called "weaponizing" the bacteria. Anthrax is relatively simple to manufacture – it can be mass-produced virtually anywhere with no need for special equipment. Because of this, this disease has been termed "the poor nation's atom bomb." Some of the United States' potential enemies have experimented with anthrax and possibly other biological agents. This inoculation is intended to protect deployed troops against the potential use of these weapons.

On the web: www.defenselink.mil/specials/Anthrax/ offers a comprehensive web site with in-depth information.

Army Reserve lapel pin

You may be one of 50,000 Army Reservists who'll have the distinction of wearing a cloisonné lapel pin to your civilian job or school from April 18 -24 to celebrate the 91st anniversary of the Army Reserve.

At the same time you'll be able to show your civilian colleagues, employer and fellow students that you're a proud member of America's Army Reserve.

Each limited-edition lapel pin measures 7/8 inch by 1 inch and features what is affectionately called the "Eagle R" logo – the letter "R" in the shape of an eagle with a red and blue ribbon of color. Under the logo are the words "U.S. Army Reserve" in black.

The Marketing/Advertising Branch, Public Affairs and Liaison Directorate Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, is spearheading this unique way to celebrate 91 years of Army Reserve history.

Current plans call for the lapel pins to be distributed to Public Affairs Officers. PAOs will be able to distribute the lapel pins at their discretion to Army Reservists who are interested in wearing the pins to their civilian place of employment on April 23.

DENTAL

From page 6

verify eligibility.

Coverage ends if the Reservist is called to active duty for 30 days or more. Reservists may re-enroll in TSRDP when the active-duty period ends.

Call Humana at (800) 211-3614 weekdays, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. EST, for an enrollment packet and more information. Applications and information is also available at: www.humana-military.com.

TRAVEL

From page 6

easily exceed the lodging Per Diem rate, with the result being some "out of pocket" costs.

Travelers may lose money if they fail to itemize their lodging taxes.

Also note that, if the traveler stays in lodging with a higher cost than the maximum lodging Per Diem for that locality, the traveler will not be reimbursed for the excess lodging cost and the tax on that excess cost.

Travel to locations outside the continental United States (i.e. Alaska, Hawaii, Europe, Asia, etc) are not affected by this change. Travelers to these locations will continue to combine the lodging cost and the taxes when completing their travel voucher.

For more information contact MAJ Pablo Feliciano, OCAR Pay Support Center, Comm (317) 510-2072, e-mail address: pablo.feliciano@dfas.mil.

AGR soldiers needed

ST. LOUIS–The USAR Active Guard Reserve (AGR) program has a continuing need for quality soldiers. Over 1000 soldiers entered the program in Fiscal Year 1998. The projected need for Fiscal year 1999 is over 2000.

The following positions are considered most critical at this time or projected to be in the near future.

The AGR program is especially short the following enlisted specialties.

Sergeant- 38A, 51T, 54B, 62B, 63B, 63S, 73C, 73D, 74B, 75B, 75H, 77F, 79R, 88K, 88L, 88M, 88N, 91B, 92A, 92Y, 95B

Staff Sergeant- 38A, 46Q, 51H, 54B, 63B, 63H, 73C, 73D, 74B, 75H, 77F, 77W, 79R, 79S, 88K, 88L, 88M, 88N, 91B, 92Y, 95B, 96B

Sergeant First Class- 31W, 37F, 46Q, 51H, 54B, 63B, 75H, 77F, 77W, 79R, 79S, 88K, 88L, 88M, 88N, 91B, 95B, 96B

There is a continuing need for most MOSs. All soldiers are encouraged to apply. Soldiers in the Rank of Spc. through Staff Sgt. are especially needed. Applications are also needed from Sergeantss and Specialistss qualified and willing to reclassify into the above MOSs.

The AGR program is especially short the following officer specialties.

Commissioned Officers (15, 21, 25, 38, 45, 46, 49, 53, 55, 66, 70, 74, 88, 90)- 1st Lt. through Capt.

Warrant Officers (311A, 920A, 880A, 881A, 350B, 155E)- WO1 through CW4

There is a continuing need for officers 2nd Lt. through Capt. and WO1 through CW3. All CS/CSS Officers are needed and are encouraged to apply.

The next AGR application deadline is 1 July 1999 for the September 1999 entrance board. Completed applications may be boarded earlier at the discretion of the Chief, Army Reserve. Completed applications for Staff Sergeant and below are currently boarded at least once per month.

Positions in the AGR program are first offered to soldiers in the program. Accessions are made from the Order of Merit list produced by the entrance board. The Army cannot guarantee that a specific position will be available to an applicant.

To request an AGR application packet or learn more about the program, call one of the numbers below and follow the voice menu instructions:

Toll free 1-800-325-4118, Commercial: 1-(314)-592-1234, or DSN: 892-1234

To Contact AGR entrance boards branch call:

Toll free 1-800-318-5298x0575 or 1-800-325-4115x0575, Commercial: 1-(314)-592-0575, or DSN: 892-0575

INTERNET: The FTSMD Homepage at http://www.army.mil/usar/ar-perscom/ftsmd.htm has more detailed information. You can request an application by e-mail or download an application packet.

License plates may save you money

In an effort to honor those who serve as members of the United States Reserve Forces, many states have issued distinctive license plates that identify the owner of a vehicle as an active or retired reserve soldier. Specific benefits may include distinctive automobile license plates, reduced rates or both.

The special recognition afforded by these license plates allows motorists to support and promote the United States Army Reserve. This is a unique opportunity for reservists to enhance and promote the image of the Army Reserve as a distinct military service.

At this time, 17 states offer unique programs for reservists. State legislation is required to authorize the special license plates and services. Each state licensing agency can provide specific information on license plates and about any ongoing legislative action pending in states where no program exists.

Reservists can take advantage of license plate offers in the following states:

Alabama Department of Public Safety– 334-242-4400
Arkansas Driver Services–501-682-7060
Connecticut Division of Motor Vehicles– 860-566-3210
Delaware Division of Motor Vehicles–302-739-4421
Florida Division of Drivers Licenses–904-488-2276
Georgia Motor Vehicle Division– 404-362-6500
Idaho Division of Motor Vehicles–208-334-8000
Illinois Motorist Services–800-252-8980
Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles–317-232-2349
Kentucky Division of Vehicle Licensing– 502-564-5301
Louisiana Office of Motor Vehicles–504-925-6335
Missouri Division of Information Services–573-751-4391
Montana Motor Vehicle Division–406-444-4536
New Jersey Department of Transportation–609-292-6500
New York Department of Motor Vehicles– 800-368-1186
Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles– 614-752-7692
Oklahoma Department of Public Service– 405-425-2001
Pennsylvania Driver & Vehicle Service– 717-787-2977
Texas Department of Transportation–512-424-2004
Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles– 804-367-6602
Wisconsin Division of Motor Vehicles– 608-266-2237

Wild Boar '98

By Lynne Schaack

For two-weeks last summer a major medical exercise called Wild Boar '98, took place between Parks RFTA and Fort Hunter Liggett.

The massive training exercise, observed and evaluated by the 2nd Medical Brigade at Parks' RTS-Medical facility, offered approximately 2,500 reservists throughout the United States, and 77 medical and communications units, an opportunity to experience the management of patients and materiel in a battlefield environment.

When thinking about war, one usually conjures up an image of front-line activity — infantrymen, weapons, aircraft and tanks. To the Corps rear of the action, the deployable medical hospitals are situated. Although different tools are used, they, too, are life saving.

The simulated situation, took place between Parks RFTA and Fort Hunter Liggett, occurred on the Hawaiian Islands. A discovery of an expensive mining element had its people forcefully demonstrating for independence as their own rightful nation.

The "battle" was fought at Fort Hunter Liggett, where combat support hospitals were set up and first casualties cared for. The wounded soldiers who were unable to return to battle, were transported by C-130 military airplanes from King City to Hayward Airport, and from there evacuated by helicopter to Parks for long-term medical care.

Once at Parks, the injured were triaged into established categories and given additional medical treatment, i.e. surgery, physical therapy, etc.

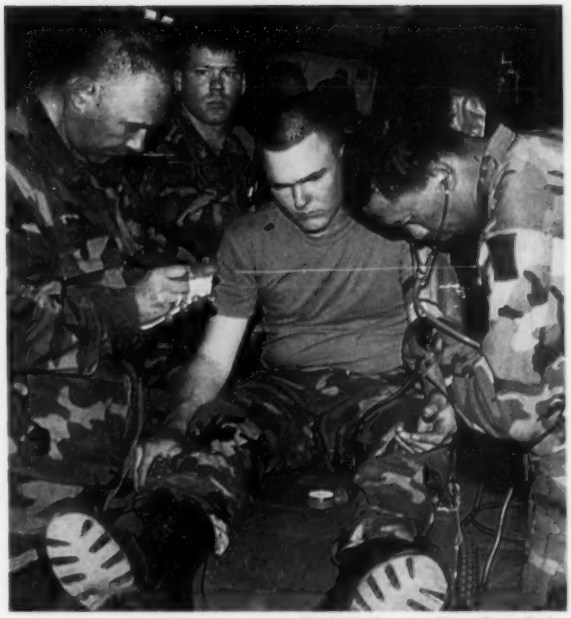


Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Dave Zorbo

Soldiers assess a patients condition as part of Wild Boar '98, a medical exercise involving more than 2,500 reservists.

The 349th General Hospital from Los Angeles, set up an 96-bed hospital, and the 921st Field Hospital from Sacramento an auxiliary-type hospital, set up 52 beds.

Both hospitals maintained full operations and contained all specialties, including a dental clinic with X-ray capabilities, and veterinary services.

The 94th Medical Detachment from Fort Sam Houston, supports Vet Services. Their mission is to take care of the military working dogs used for patrol and search and seizure operations.

Hundreds of patients were treated for moulage battle injuries during the exercise.

Patients transported from Fort Hunter Liggett were quickly escorted into the emergency room, where a skilled medical staff assessed their conditions.

"What have we got here?" asked Lt. Col. Frank Robinson, ER physician with the 921st Field Hospital, as he looked at what clearly was a thigh laceration. "Let's get the wound cleaned up. We better anesthetize and prepare to suture," he said to the anesthetist standing by.

The patient claimed she had done something stupid to cause the serious leg injury.

"My flashlight wasn't working and I fell into a foxhole," said Spc. Maria Vargas-Lopez, a UPS worker from Los Angeles here for annual training. "I fell on a metal stake."

From the Mortuary Affairs unit to chaplain support, from Mental Health Services to the surgery table, Wild Boar was challenging and realistic for participating units.

Talents blended as physicians, nurses, technicians, pilots, drivers, engineers, and ground technicians applied their skills to make it happen.

Signal Battalions from the 422nd, 305th, and the 319th, provided telephone and local area network communications support for the exercise.

(Schaack is with the Camp Parks RFTA, Public Affairs Office)

A basic training battalion expands its horizions

By Maj. Robert Chappell

A change in location and a change in mission found soldiers of the 2nd Battalion, 317th Regiment, Lynchburg, Va, in the Pacific Northwest instructing Basic Rifle Marksmanship to the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps Advanced Camp, located at Fort Lewis, Wash. As an institutional training division, the unit normally spends its annual training at one of the Army's Initial Entry Training locations teaching basic combat training to new soldiers.

Last summer the battalion became the ROTC Advanced Camp's Basic Rifle Marksmanship Committee. Under the watchful eye of Lt. Col. John Dean, the Professor of Military Science at the University of Virginia who was the ROTC Advanced Camp's Basic Rifle Marksmanship Committee Chief, the battalion successfully trained over 1,100 of the Army's future leaders in basic weapons safety and how to properly maintain, zero (adjust the weapon's sights for each individual), and qualify with the M16A1 Rifle. The Cadets received concurrent training on mechanical and battle-sight zero, the target box exercise (which teaches aiming), and the dime-washer exercise (which teaches a smooth firing technique). The battalion also provided remedial training to Cadets, who found qualifying difficult.

According to Maj. Russell North, 2/317th's Executive Officer, "It's all about combat orientation. We must ensure that everyone entering the Army, officers or enlisted soldiers, combat or support, receive the finest training possible in the Basic Combat Skills which may save their lives someday." North also said that the attention to detail provided by 80th Division's soldiers in the four fundamentals of Marksmanship: steady position; breath control; aiming; and trigger squeeze gave the Cadets their best chance to expertly qualify with the M16A1 rifle.

Cadets check their tragets under the watchful eye of an 80th Division Basic Rifle Marksmenship instructor.

The 80th's soldiers willingly shared their years of knowledge and experience gained from training basic training soldiers. "This mission gave our Drill Sergeants a different perspective on training. Training future officers is much different than teaching Basic Trainees. It permitted our Drill Sergeants to use different skills and become more complete instructors which resulted in better Drill Sergeants and served to help strengthen the special bond between the Army's Noncommissioned Officers and its future leaders." Said 1st Sgt. Frank Londeree, B Company, 2/317th.

Though normally used to the Southeastern United States in the summer, 2/317th's Soldiers got a break from the heat and humidity this year and had the chance to see a different part of the United States. Staff Sgt. Rochelle Alexander, of Lynchburg VA, said, "I've never been to that part of the United States before. I expected cold and rain most of the time, but the weather was beautiful the entire time we were there. It didn't rain at all and the temperatures were in the mid-70's the entire time. Washington State is beautiful. The evergreens are something to see and waking up each morning to see Mount Rainer was something I'll remember for a long time."

Lt. Col. Richard Sherlock, 2/317th's Battalion Commander, called this mission a great success. "This is a different mission than we are used to. Not only have we provided the finest training available to a diverse group of new soldiers and leaders who come from different backgrounds and possess different skill levels, but we have also come to a beautiful part of the country many of our soldiers have never seen." He credits the reorganization of the United States Army Reserve and the 80th Division (IT) with his unit's ability to be so successful. "The United States Army Reserve and the 80th Division (IT) have undergone many changes and made great strides in preparing themselves for the future. The 80th Division is definitely not the "Cold War" Training Division it was five years ago. We have absorbed many new missions, learned new skills, shed our old "Cold War" orientation, and reorganized ourselves to be fully prepared for the future. We support and instruct soldiers from all parts of the Army: Active, Reserve, and Guard."

Twice the citizen – and then some

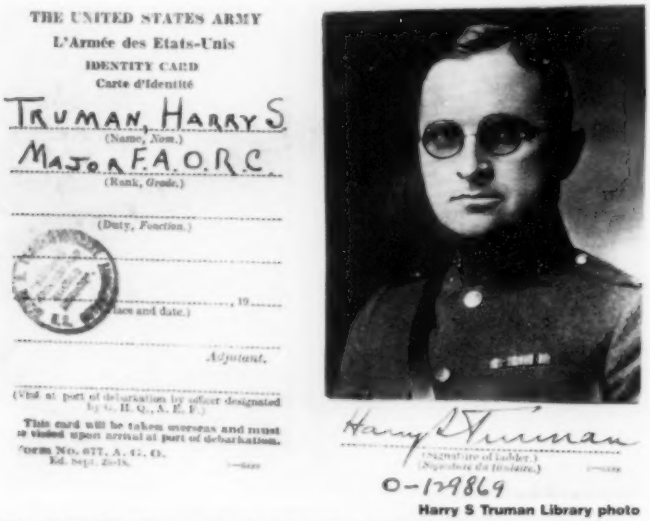
By Lt. Col. Randy Pullen

On January 20, 1953, President Harry S Truman retired from the Army Reserve with the rank of colonel.

This ended an Army Reserve career of 33 years. Combined with his service in the Army National Guard and the Active Army, Truman had almost 41 years of military service. Missouri's favorite son was one of the most Total Army Citizen-Soldiers to ever make it to the White House.

Truman began his military career when he joined the Missouri National Guard as a Field Artillery private in 1905. He was discharged as a corporal in 1911. When America went to war in 1917, Truman returned to the Missouri Guard. In those days, the peculiarly American tradition of volunteer units electing their leaders was still in practice. Truman thought his prior service might get him elected a section sergeant. Instead he was elected a Field Artillery first lieutenant on June 17, 1917.

His unit was federalized in August 1917 and he arrived in France in April 1918. Soon promoted to captain, Truman commanded a firing battery (Battery D, 129th Field Artillery, 35th Infantry Division) during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives.


THE UNITED STATES ARMY
L'Armée des Etats-Unis
IDENTITY CARD
Carte d'Identité
TRUMAN, HARRY S
(Name, Nom.)
MAJOR F.A.O.R.C.
(Rank, Grade.)
(Duty, Fonction.)
Adjutant.
This card will be taken overseas and must be visited upon arrival at port of debarkation.
Harry S Truman
O-174869

Harry S Truman Library photo

The identification card of Army Reserve Maj. Harry S Truman. Apparently there were quite a few war surplus ID cards left over from the American Expeditionary Force's service in France.

On one occasion, Truman displayed a characteristic that would follow him throughout his life, that of doing what was right instead of what was easy. His battery acquired an enemy target in another division's sector. Truman's commander threatened him with court-martial if he fired on the enemy battery. Truman told him to go ahead and court martial him because he was not going to let that battery open up on American troops without his outfit taking action against it. Truman's battery neutralized the enemy guns. There was no court-martial.

Honorably discharged in May, 1919, Truman was appointed a major in the Field Artillery Officers Reserve Corps on January 10, 1920. Truman remained very active in the Army Reserve, regularly attending summer camp in the 1920s and 1930s, even as his political career flourished. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in May 1925 and to colonel in June 1932.

When World War II began, Col. Truman, by this time U.S. Senator from Missouri, went to see the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, to persuade him to call him to active duty. Marshall turned him down, telling Truman he could do his country more good in the Senate.

(According to some accounts, Marshall was less than diplomatic with Truman, telling him he was "too damn old." When Truman reminded Marshall that he was younger than the Chief of Staff, Marshall retorted: "Yes, but I'm a general and you're a colonel.")

Had Truman been called to active service, he might have spent the war as just another colonel. Instead, his activities as head of a Senate committee investigating waste and fraud in the wartime defense effort gained him national attention and propelled him to become President Franklin D. Roosevelt's running mate in 1944. On April 12, 1945, Vice-President Truman assumed the Presidency upon Roosevelt's death.

Ironically, he was now the Commander-in-Chief of the very man who had kept him from active military service in World War II. Apparently Truman held no grudge about being turned down because Marshall served as Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense in the Truman administration.

Truman retired from the Army Reserve when he left the White House in 1953. His Army Reserve retirement pay was $111.92 a month. His contributions as a Citizen-Soldier were priceless.

(Pullen is with the Public Affairs and Liaison Directorate, OCAR)

U.S. Army photo

Lt. Col. Strom Thurmond test drives a captured German tracked motorcycle during World War II.

Three more in the mold of Truman

By Lt. Col. Randy Pullen

Some prominent Americans have balanced duty in the halls of Congress with duty on the battlefield as an Army Reservist. Three of them are mentioned here.

A colleague of Truman's in the Senate was Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. An Army Reservist since 1924, Lodge took part in the pre-war maneuvers of 1941 as a recon company commander in Maj. Gen. George S. Patton's 2nd Armored Division. In early 1942, Maj. Lodge, now on "extended active duty", was sent to Libya and saw action while serving with the British Eighth Army.

When the Secretary of War denied his request to stay on active duty, Lodge resigned his Senate seat. He was the first senator to do so in order to go to war since the Civil War. As a staff officer in London, he helped to plan the Normandy invasion, then became a liaison officer to the Free French Army. Later he served as a deputy chief of staff with IV Corps in Italy and ended the war as a staff officer in the Sixth Army Group. He returned to the Senate after the war and later served as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, South Vietnam and West Germany.

Hard as it may be for us to believe this, Strom Thurmond was not always in the Senate. When World War II began, Army Reservist Thurmond gave up being a South Carolina judge and went to war. A civil affairs officer with HQ, First Army, Lt. Col. Thurmond volunteered to go in with the 82nd Airborne Division on D-Day. He accompanied the 325th Glider Infantry Regiment to Normandy, crash-landing in a glider near St. Mere Eglise. In the first days of the invasion, he served more as an infantry officer than a civil affairs officer, earning the Bronze Star and Purple Heart Medals. Near the war's end, he was one of the first Americans to enter Buchenwald concentration camp. When the war in Europe ended, Thurmond went to the Philippines to help prepare for First Army's role in the invasion of Japan. The war ended before the invasion was carried out.

Thurmond became South Carolina's governor in 1947 and its senator in 1954. He is still a U.S. Senator from South Carolina, since 1997 the longest serving senator in U.S. history. Like Lodge, Thurmond stayed in the Army Reserve after World War II and both men became major generals.

If you think service in the Army Reserve and service in Congress ended with the World War II generation, think again. Congressman Steve Buyer is continuing the legacy of Truman, Lodge and Thurmond. Buyer became an Army Reserve officer upon his graduation from the Citadel in 1980. As a Staff Judge Advocate officer, Buyer served in the 310th and 21st TAACOMs.

Called to active duty for Operation DESERT SHIELD in 1990, Buyer provided legal counsel to the commander of the 22nd Support Command and to forward-deployed combat service support units. During Operation DESERT STORM, he was assigned to the Western Enemy Prisoner of War Camp, providing legal advice on the treatment of prisoners of war, detained civilians and refugees.

Since 1993, Buyer has been the congressman for the Fifth District of Indiana. He continues to serve in the Army Reserve as a major in the 157th Individual Mobilization Augmentation Unit.

Courtesy photo

Capt. Steve Buyer receives a warm welcome from daughter Colleen and son Ryan upon his return from Operation DESERT STORM.

Bosnia redeployment

Adjusting to home

By Staff Sgt. Pam Briola

"Hey, bet you're glad to be home?" I'm asked quite frequently, after my recent return from deployment to Bosnia for 6-1/2 months.

I'm a public affairs specialist working as the full-time public affairs officer for the 70th Regional Support Command, so I've heard this a lot since I returned.

In the past few years I've sent units off on deployment, first to Operation Desert Storm and now Operations Joint Endeavor and Guard, and seen them come back home. I'm the one who usually gave the deploying troops their mandatory "dealing with the media" briefing.

I'd heard about the readjustment issue, and always thought it was a bunch of "hooey." How difficult could it be? Everyone is glad to come home!

Now that I've been through a deployment myself, how do I tell my friends and well-wishers that I have mixed emotions about coming home? Even more, do I tell them I have mixed emotions? Is it better just to gloss things over and pretend to be happy to be home and "back in the groove?" I can tell from the expressions on their faces when I try to talk about the struggle I'm having that they don't understand. I don't like the looks that seem to say: You must be crazy!

How do I relate to others that sometimes I feel great about coming home, and sometimes I wish I had hid and missed movement so I could have stayed in Bosnia? It was great to see my family again, and I know they are glad to have me home. They've grown and changed enormously, and so have I.

But I also adjusted to a different, exciting kind of life while in Bosnia. I changed my routine to fit into a life nine time zones away — to eating when I was used to sleeping and sleeping when I was used to being up and around. I lived in spare, crowded, sometimes uncomfortable, dirty conditions with other soldiers and got used to having someone else cook and do the laundry while I carried a rifle and ammunition.

A scene of civil unrest before a grenade rolled into the picture. The Bosnian police were there trying to work out a refugee resettlement issue. SFOR monitored the action.

I recognized that I was in a situation where hostilities had once taken place and could break out again. I met many soldiers who became friends that were as close — or even closer than — family. There's that special bond that develops between some soldiers, and I experienced it in Bosnia. The soldiers in my section depended upon each other and worked closely together, shared happiness, fun and heartaches. We got each other through the loneliest of times. Through my additional duty of issuing press badges, I met soldiers from the other nations participating in the peacekeeping, and made some good friends. I miss them all, now that I'm home.

Our public affairs mission could be a lot of hard work; but it could also be a lot of fun. Most of the time we worked long, long hours. When the work was done, we didn't always go back to the "hooch" right away, because there was nothing or no one special there. Being at work was the center of our lives.

We met some unique individuals while performing media escort – the media themselves and the important visitors that came to check out the soldiers working at their peacekeeping. Every holiday pressaged another media or congressional delegation visit, meaning the local media would need an interview or photo, and they'd be at the gate, needing escort, as well.

The old Humvees we drove required constant maintenance to stay in condition to be driven on short notice, and that was part of our job, as well as hauling the bottled water we drank from the containers where it was stored. That was "grunt" work, but figured into our everyday lives, as well. I could spend an hour polishing my boots at night, go to work, to the muddy (or dusty) motorpark for preventive maintenance on the Humvee, crawl up on the tire to check the coolant, and the shine was ruined!

I also miss the extreme adrenalin "kick" every time I put on the "battle rattle" and drove my Humvee off the base, wondering what the current mission would bring. Driving customs in that part of the world are

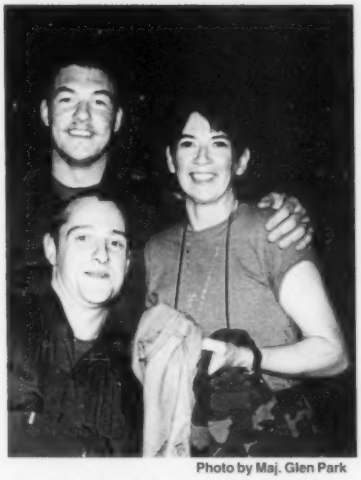


Photo by Maj. Glen Park

Several Austrian corporals asked Staff Sgt. Briola to trade her American flag patch for one of their patches. This is the customary patch trading group shot.

NOT the same as driving in the United States. In addition, in most places the lanes were narrower than the vehicles, and we had to adjust to driving with our left tires on or straddling the center white line. Our right side assistant driver and radio contact person was as essential to the mission as the driver, calling out obstacles on the road. Most of the time the obstacle was a pedestrian, a bicycle rider, a horse cart or hay wagon lumbering along under a heavy load.

We were required to put a magazine into the M-16 as soon as we left the base gate, and remove it just before coming through the gate on the way back in. We became expert at clearing our rifles at every clearing barrel set up inside a camp gate or outside a building. Imagine going to K-Mart with your rifle. We went to the PX with our rifles. We took our M-16 with us, everywhere. I even named mine: Sam, after Sam Perkins of the Seattle SuperSonics, because the "butt number" of the rifle was marked 14, which is Perkins' uniform number.

"Sniper Alley" in Sarajevo. (Left) Note the burned out floors on the upper level of the building at left. (Below) Sarajevo street scene viewed through the window of a HMMVW. (All photos by Pam Briola except patch photo)

I've been out on assignment at the Nordic Polish Brigade in Doboj, Bosnia, when the Muslims threw up a roadblock on one side of the tunnel near Doboj, to block traffic on the highway to Tuzla. The Serbs then threw up a roadblock on the other side of the tunnel. Somewhere in the disagreement, someone rolled a grenade into the situation and five people were hurt when it exploded, one seriously. Although it was a Bosnian police action, NATO Stabilization Force (SFOR) troops closely monitored the situation to prevent it from getting too far out of hand. But it was tense – and although I got down to see the Serb side of the roadblock up close, I was stuck at Doboj, waiting while the situation was sorted out.

I can't step off a sidewalk here, into the grass, or onto a cleared dirt area, without first thinking: mines! We had that drummed into our heads all along the way to Bosnia, and in-country, too. You can choose from many estimates as to how many mines there might still be left in Bosnia, despite the efforts going on to clear them. The average "guess" is in the hundreds of thousands — to millions. The fact that it's not safe to leave the road or path, anywhere, was really brought home when a couple of Polish MPs stepped on mines in an area that had previously been cleared. The MPs lived, but their lives will never be the same.

I still have to pinch myself now and then to believe that I'm really, really back home. I miss the excitement, the constant on-the-go life, and the many friends I made while deployed.

Readjustment to "normal" life is a reality and it can be difficult. I'm beginning to realize that it will take some time to overcome. Talking about the deployment helps ease the feeling.

I'm taking one day at a time, right now.

I'll also be more understanding of troops that return from deployments such as this in the future.

(Briola is with the 70th RSC Public Affairs Office)

1999 APFT Score Chart

Effective Date: February 1, 1999

2-Mile Run Time

Age Group	17-21		22-26		27-31		32-36		37-41		42-46		47-51		52-56		57-61		62+	
Times	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12:54																				
13:00	100		100																	
13:06	99		99																	
13:12	97		98																	
13:18	96		97		100		100													
13:24	94		96		99		99													
13:30	93		94		98		98													
13:36	92		93		97		97		100											
13:42	90		92		96		96		99											
13:48	89		91		95		95		98											
13:54	88		90		94		95		97											
14:00	86		89		92		94		97											
14:06	85		88		91		93		96		100									
14:12	83		87		90		92		95		99									
14:18	82		86		89		91		94		98									
14:24	81		84		88		90		93		97		100							
14:30	79		83		87		89		92		97		99							
14:36	78		82		86		88		91		96		98							
14:42	77		81		85		87		91		95		98		100					
14:48	75		80		84		86		90		94		97		99					
14:54	74		79		83		85		89		93		96		98					
15:00	72		78		82		85		88		92		95		98					
15:06	71		77		81		84		87		91		95		97					
15:12	70		76		79		83		86		90		94		96					
15:18	68		74		78		82		86		90		93		95		100			
15:24	67		73		77		81		85		89		92		95		99			
15:30	66		72		76		80		84		88		91		94		98			
15:36	64	100	71	100	75		79		83		87		91		93		97			
15:42	63	99	70	99	74		78		82		86		90		92		97		100	
15:48	61	98	69	98	73	100	77		81		85		89		91		96		99	
15:54	60	96	68	97	72	99	76	100	80		84		88		91		95		98	
16:00	59	95	67	96	71	98	75	99	80		83		87		90		94		97	
16:06	57	94	66	95	70	97	75	99	79		83		87		89		93		96	
16:12	56	93	64	94	69	97	74	98	78		82		86		88		92		95	
16:18	54	92	63	93	68	96	73	97	77		81		85		87		91		94	
16:24	53	90	62	92	66	95	72	97	76		80		84		87		90		93	
16:30	52	89	61	91	65	94	71	96	75		79		84		86		90		93	
16:36	50	88	60	90	64	93	70	95	74		78		83		85		89		92	
16:42	49	87	59	89	63	92	69	94	74		77		82		84		88		91	
16:48	48	85	58	88	62	91	68	94	73		77		81		84		87		90	
16:54	46	84	57	87	61	91	67	93	72		76		80		83		86		89	
17:00	45	83	56	86	60	90	66	92	71	100	75		80		82		85		88	
17:06	43	82	54	85	59	89	65	92	70	99	74		79		81		84		87	
17:12	42	81	53	84	58	88	65	91	69	99	73		78		80		83		86	
17:18	41	79	52	83	57	87	64	90	69	98	72		77		80		83		85	
17:24	39	78	51	82	56	86	63	90	68	97	71	100	76		79		82		84	
17:30	38	77	50	81	55	86	62	89	67	96	70	99	76		78		81		83	
17:36	37	76	49	80	54	85	61	88	66	96	70	99	75	100	77		80		82	
17:42	35	75	48	79	52	84	60	88	65	95	69	98	74	99	76		79		81	
17:48	34	73	47	78	51	83	59	87	64	94	68	97	73	99	76		78		80	
17:54	32	72	46	77	50	82	58	86	63	94	67	97	73	98	75		77		80	
18:00	31	71	44	76	49	81	57	86	63	93	66	96	72	97	74		77		79	
18:06	30	70	43	75	48	80	56	85	62	92	65	96	71	97	73		76		78	
18:12	28	68	42	74	47	80	55	84	61	92	64	95	70	96	73		75		77	

Sit Up Repetitions

Age Group	17-21	22-26	27-31	32-36	37-41	42-46	47-51	52-56	57-61	62+
Reps	M/F	M/F	M/F	M/F	M/F	M/F	M/F	M/F	M/F	M/F
82			100							
81			99							
80		100	98							
79		99	97							
78	100	97	96							
77	98	96	95							
76	97	95	94	100	100					
75	95	93	92	99	99					
74	94	92	91	98	98					
73	92	91	90	96	97					
72	90	89	89	95	96	100				
71	89	88	88	94	95	99				
70	87	87	87	93	94	98				
69	86	85	86	92	93	97				
68	84	84	85	91	92	96				
67	82	83	84	89	91	95				
66	81	81	83	88	89	94	100	100		
65	79	80	82	87	88	93	99	99		
64	78	79	81	86	87	92	98	98	100	
63	76	77	79	85	86	91	97	97	99	100
62	74	76	78	84	85	90	96	96	98	99
61	73	75	77	82	84	89	94	95	97	98
60	71	73	76	81	83	88	93	94	96	97
59	70	72	75	80	82	87	92	93	95	96
58	68	71	74	79	81	86	91	92	94	95
57	66	69	73	78	80	85	90	91	92	94
56	65	68	72	76	79	84	89	89	91	92
55	63	67	71	75	78	83	88	88	90	91
54	62	65	70	74	77	82	87	87	89	90
53	60	64	69	73	76	81	86	86	88	89
52	58	63	68	72	75	80	84	85	87	88
51	57	61	66	71	74	79	83	84	86	87
50	55	60	65	69	73	78	82	83	85	86
49	54	59	64	68	72	77	81	82	84	85
48	52	57	63	67	71	76	80	81	83	84
47	50	56	62	66	69	75	79	80	82	83
46	49	55	61	65	68	74	78	79	81	82
45	47	53	60	64	67	73	77	78	79	81
44	46	52	59	62	66	72	76	77	78	79
43	44	50	58	61	65	71	74	76	77	78
42	42	49	57	60	64	70	73	75	76	77
41	41	48	56	59	63	69	72	74	75	76
40	39	47	55	58	62	68	71	73	74	75
39	38	45	54	56	61	67	70	72	73	74
38	36	44	52	55	60	66	69	71	72	73
37	34	43	51	54	59	65	68	69	71	72
36	33	41	50	53	58	64	67	68	70	71
35	31	40	49	52	57	63	66	67	69	70
34	30	39	48	50	56	62	64	66	68	69
33	28	37	47	49	55	61	63	65	66	68
32	26	36	46	48	54	60	62	64	65	66
31	25	35	45	47	53	59	61	63	64	65
30	23	33	44	46	52	58	60	62	63	64
29	22	32	43	45	50	57	59	61	62	63
28	20	31	42	44	49	56	58	60	61	62
27	18	29	41	42	48	55	57	59	60	61
26	17	28	39	41	47	54	56	58	59	60
25	15	27	38	40	46	53	54	57	58	59
24	14	25	37	39	45	52	53	56	57	58
23	12	24	36	38	44	51	52	55	56	57
22	10	23	35	36	43	50	51	54	55	56
21	9	21	34	35	42	49	50	53	54	55

Age Group	17-21		22-26		27-31		32-36		37-41		42-46		47-51		52-56		57-61		62+	
Reps	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
77					100															
76					99															
75			100		98		100													
74			99		97		99													
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25:00				6		22		37	3	44	5	52	17	54	19	56	16	58	13	60	

Tables and artwork courtesy Soldiers magazine

Push Up Repetitions

75			100		98		100														
74			99		97		99														
73			98		96		98		100												
72			97		95		97		99												
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Airborne commander leads the way

Story and Photos
by Staff Sgt. Melanie R. Rowton

Some airborne commanders would jump first to lead the way, but for Capt. Erin Dowd it has more to do with personal reasons, like hitting the ground within the hour.

Being a petite 5' 2" and 104 pounds, Dowd tends to drift above the earth longer than the rest of her unit, hoping not to catch a quick wind that would lead her too far away from the landing zone. But even at her small stature, "Capt. Dowd stands head and shoulders above a lot of commanders," say the members of her unit. And for a commander, these types of comments carry a lot more weight than the scale can read.

As the commander of an airborne rigger unit, the 861st Quartermaster Company, Nashville, Tenn., Dowd has a unique lifestyle that most women would either envy or fear.

As a Bronze Star recipient and veteran of Desert Storm, Dowd is well aware of the myths and realities of women's roles in the Army. Her first reality hit hard right after her commission from the University of New Hampshire ROTC program in 1989. After the Officer Basic Course, she immediately went through airborne school and then reported to her first assignment as platoon leader for A Company, 426th Supply and Transportation Company, Fort Campbell KY. There, the 23-year-old "butter-bar" supported an infantry battalion that would later invade Iraq during Operation Desert Storm. When the time came, she and her 22 soldiers assaulted 90 miles across the Iraqi border to support the infantrymen.

"Women will never go to combat. When I hear that, I want to laugh and tell them, 'But we already have, I was there!'" said Dowd. "That eight months was the most challenging time of my life... physically, emotionally, leadership-wise and professionally," Dowd said. "Knowing you have 22 soldiers looking at you and counting on you to lead them and inform them of what's going on is a huge responsibility. The bad part was that most of the time I had to tell them I didn't know because we never knew from moment to moment what would happen next."

Capt. Erin Dowd gives the jump master the okay that everyone is ready to jump during a mock training exercise before the actual jump. She would be the first out the door.

Dowd said that after a while, without exposure to anyone or anything else, your soldiers become your family and all you exist for; but that was during wartime. Now that Dowd is an Army Reservist, she has a dedication to her new 'family'of 95 airborne riggers, but also manages her civilian career where she serves as a regional director of human resources for Morrison Health Care in Nashville, Tenn. Dowd is responsible for managing personnel services for hospitals in four states on a full-time basis. It is only on weekends that she starches her BDU's, puts on her parachute, climbs into an Army aircraft with her airborne soldiers and takes a leap onto a predetermined landing zone.

"She is always the first out the door to lead the way during jumps and the soldiers recognize and respect that," said her Sgt.

1st Class James T. Hudlow, a member of her unit. But jumping seems to be only a small way Dowd leads by example according to other members of her unit.

"I've been in this unit since 1971 and she's clearly one of the best commanders we have had," said 1st Sgt. Don H. Lamb, company first sergeant. "She lets NCO's take care of their business; which some commanders find hard to do. She's not there to tell you what to do, but to help you do it. She's super," Lamb said.

The 32-year-old airborne commander has made a personal commitment to the Army, her soldiers and herself. She maintains a 300 on her Army Physical Fitness Test and performs a minimum of six airborne jumps annually with her unit. With a Bachelor of Nutritional Science she believes fitness is something that should be maintained by everyone and especially her soldiers who have such demanding jobs. "My soldiers are not only the most competent and professional riggers and airborne soldiers I've every worked with, they have successful civilian careers ranging from post office managers to retail supervisors to regional representatives for Oshkosh by Kosh."

"I'm always amazed when working with them. They not only are professional and proficient, they are motivated and enjoy what they're doing. Preparing for a jump is an exciting but stressful and tedious time. Packing parachutes is not something you can afford to make ANY mistakes on and these guys never do. I'm impressed with their teamwork, motivation and positive attitudes. But when it's time to jump, you see the joking subside and seriousness comes over them. Then everything is very straightforward before and during the jump. Of course, as soon as everyone is on the ground safely, the celebration starts and the congratulations continue. It's great."

"It's a lot of fun to come to drill," said Spc. David G. Chapman, a rigger with the unit and a full-time student. "We joke around and have a good time. But when the time comes we are very professional and serious… we have to be, you're depending on that parachute."

Unfortunately, Dowd and her company can't spend all their time jumping but they also work to support active component airborne units when they need help. They assist with packing, repairing or inspecting parachutes and also perform other airborne missions in their area. She said they are always asked to return because of the splendid job they do and she gives her soldiers full credit for their professionalism and attention to detail.

Dowd plans to continue serving in the Army indefinitely but achieving a particular rank is not a priority. She said, "I want to contribute all I can to the Army and learn all I can in the process. Of course as long as I'm focused and accept every challenge while making sound decisions and leading by example, I believe rank will come with that."

Capt. Erin Dowd lands in hay almost as tall as she is after a noon jump at Arnold Air Force Base, Tullahoma, Tenn.

When Dowd was deployed to Saudi it wasn't until she returned that it was brought to her attention that she was the only female officer in the entire brigade of 3500 soldiers. She said it was not an issue during combat and now as a commander it is not an issue either. Dowd believes, "A soldier is a soldier and a good soldier is a good soldier regardless of their gender."

(Rowton is with the 81st RSC PAO)

Civil affairs unit assists city government

Staff Sgt. Michael Bolton (left) and Pfc. Ray Bushley of the 414th Civil Affairs Battalion check the map of an urban renewal target area in Utica, N.Y. during a civil assistance mission in the city.

Story and Photos by Major Bill Carroll

UTICA, N.Y. — While many training missions for the 414th Civil Affairs Battalion require its soldiers travel to active army posts or other suitable locations, 35 members of the 414th found a real-world civil affairs project — their own back yard. Their 1998 annual training consisted of conducting a civil assistance mission here where they are headquartered.

According to Utica Corporation Council attorney Douglas Astralaga, the city recently reported an arson rate several times higher than the national average. Abandoned houses and other structures were being set on fire at an alarming rate. The fires posed a threat to adjacent structures and a danger to firefighters.

Astralaga said, at the recommendation of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Utica officials asked the 414th to conduct an area assessment to determine how many abandoned houses were in Utica's inner city. With the assistance of U. S. Congressman Sherwood Boehlert, the project was approved and the reservists conducted the assessment July 26 - August 8.

Major John Orilio is an assistant corporation counsel for Utica and also a long-time member of the 414th. He recognized the value of such a project.

"I performed area assessments of various types on four deployments, one stateside and three overseas," Orilio said. "This type of thing is exactly what we are required to know how to do."

Project organizers expanded the 414th's mission to include a look at urban renewal and the city's infrastructure.

"We were able to tailor our organization to meet the needs of the city," said Maj. Gregg Sponburgh, officer-in-charge of the mission. Sponburgh said soldiers were handpicked for three teams involved in the project not only for their army-acquired civil affairs skills but also for their civilian occupations.

The economic development team was led by Major Brad Jackson, a professor of economics, who has been a county planner; the engineering team-chief was Capt. Jim Hawver, who is a city engineer for Oneonta, New York; and the codes and demolition team was under the direction of Maj. Mark Durr, an insurance adjuster.

According to Durr, his team located 235 homes requiring rehabilitation or demolition. Team members gathered data and took digital pictures of the properties. Other team members worked with the City Assessor's office compiling the information gathered by the team.

The survey will be used by the city to prioritize its demolition program as part of its arson prevention efforts as well as help clean up the drug problem accord-

Maj. Brad Jackson, Chief of the Economic Development Team presents his five-year trend analysis to Sam Russo, Utica's Director of Economic Development.

ing to Astralaga.

"Many of these abandoned homes are being used for illegal activities such as drug transactions," Astralaga said.

The economic development team worked with archives provided by the Urban and Economic Development Department and surveyed properties in the city's Economic Development Zone. The Urban and Economic Development Department may use information gathered in the survey to attract new business and encourage existing business to expand.

The team also conducted a five-year trend analysis on Utica's economic activity with emphasis on which types of business are doing well and which are stagnating. Jackson used the analysis results to propose an industry recruitment strategy for the city.

"It's an interesting notion," Utica Economic Development Director Sam Russo said. "Anything that we do in city government is part of what a civil affairs unit does."

The engineering team's variety of missions included surveying the city's sewer system. Hawver's team found many of the city's sanitary and storm sewers in poor condition. They provided the City Engineering Department with a list of sewer pipes needing repair or replacement.

"We're very fortunate that the reservists assigned to the Engineering Department have a range of backgrounds in terms of their civilian careers,"

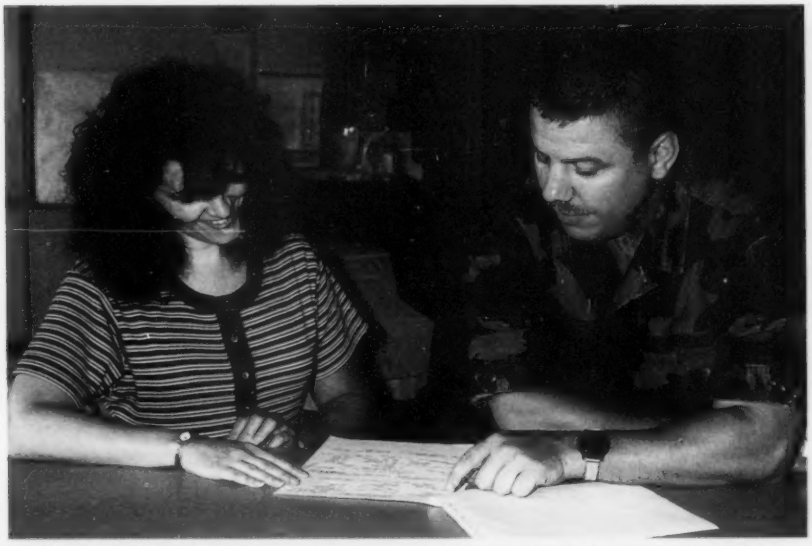
Utica City Engineer,
Joneen Mathew

Civil affairs soldiers blend their civilian-acquired skills with their military training to assist international peace keeping efforts and coordinate the restoration of host nation government services, infrastructure rebuilding and repair and displaced civilian and refugee control measures. CA soldiers represent a diversity of public and private sector specialists including business managers, educators, utilities technicians, financial experts, police officers and sanitation and construction engineers.

While Utica benefits from the reservists' efforts, 414th soldiers walked away with something useful.

"Our soldiers are very excited because the products they produced are going to be used by the city," Sponburgh said.

(Carroll is a member fo the 414th CA Battalion)



Sgt. 1st Class Mark Wieder, checks over records with Lori LaForest of the city of Utica's Assessor's Office.

Rapid Ride 99

Story and photos by Spc. Barry M. Bashaw

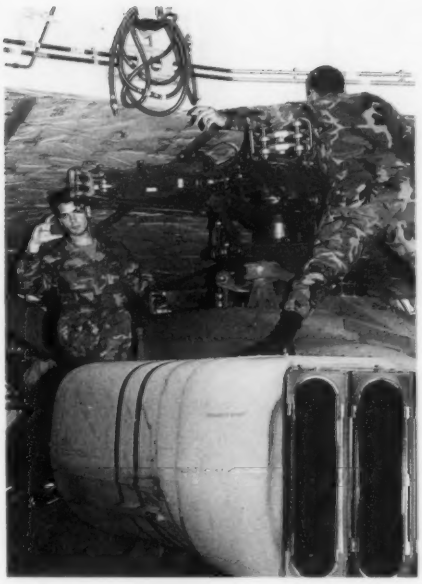
Soldiers from the 3220th U.S. Army Reserve Garrison Support Unit transformed their November drill weekend into a successful "Total Force" training exercise. On Saturday at approximately 9 a.m., the U.S. Military combined training exercise Rapid Ride 99 began at the Galaxy civilian air terminal at Palm Beach International Airport (PBIA) in West Palm Beach. The exercise involved safely loading and transporting military people, vehicles, and equipment from PBIA to MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa and return.

The first exercise of this type in Florida, Rapid Ride 99, included participants from the Army Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Florida Army National Guard, and Active Duty Air Force. Individuals, of the 3220th Departure Arrival Air Control Group from West Palm Beach, coordinated primary operational aspects of Rapid Ride 99.

During the exercise, garrison soldiers loaded equipment and Army trucks provided by the Orlando based 32nd Transportation Group, aboard Air Force C-17 and C-141 transport planes.

Loading the planes required weighing people, equipment, and vehicles; calculating load distribution to conform with each aircraft's design; moving the equipment on-board; and chaining the load to tie-down points on the plane's floor. With initial loading complete, a team of DAACG soldiers boarded each aircraft for their flight to the 6th Air Refueling Wing facilities at MacDill AFB. After landing, each aircraft taxied to a hot loading zone, parked and waited with engines running while soldiers unloaded the plane's cargo in a simulated tactical environment.

This "Total Force" exercise gave soldiers the opportunity to improve their skills of loading and unloading aircraft by providing hands on training with actual military hardware. It also gave active duty airmen, guard members and reservists a chance to work together and compare loading information.



While Sgt. John Emery carefully watches for snags, Sgt. Hash shows the C-17 winch operator the amount of clearance between the Apache and the ceiling. Both soldiers are members of D Company, 1-111th Aviation Regiment, Florida National Guard in Jacksonville.

Soldiers and airmen of the Army and Air Force Reserve and Florida National Guard, work together to steady the tail of a helicopter as it's loaded aboard an Air Force C-17 cargo plane.

The tail of the Apache helicopter protrudes from the C-17 cargo plane. The helicopter is being carefully winched aboard during the combined service Exercise Rapid Ride 99 at MacDill AFB, Tampa.

Sgt. Scott Gipson guides an $89,000 Apache helicopter main rotor blade to the ground while other soldiers wait to prepare for transport.

A recently loaded Blackhawk rests in the cargo hold of a C-17, belonging to the 315th Airlift Wing, Charleston AFB, S.C.

(Spc. Barry M. Bashaw is with the 3220th Public Affairs office.)

Army Reserve, prepari

By Linda Streeter-King

While many people are planning parties to celebrate the "new millennium," others are hard at work trying to fix a problem capable of crippling computer systems, facilities and support services at the stroke of midnight New Year's Eve 1999.

The next millennium holds a particularly acute challenge for computer specialists, business process owners, resource and facilities managers. Federal and private sector organizations call it "The Year 2000 (Y2K) Problem or the Millennium Bug."

When taking into account the more than 27,000 computers in the Army Reserve that require certification, the Y2K effort presents a unique challenge for Information Officers.

Miriam Browning, Director of Management, ODISC4, has described the Y2K problem as "the first war of the Information Age."

The problem originates from the use of two-digit instead of four-digit year fields in software, hardware and firmware, including embedded chips. Computer programs and devices that are not "Y2K-compliant" will fail as they attempt to calculate date-related data against the year "00." Non-compliant software may also fail to recognize the year "2000" as a leap year. Corrupted data will result and may cause some systems to fail entirely. The problem is compounded through interface with other systems.

Decades ago systems were designed to minimize memory, processing speed and storage requirements and maximize available technology. The information technology date standard developed for earlier generations of computers used only two digits to represent year. Date-related calculations were based on a set variable, the year 1900. For example, systems that processed dates used a two-digit year, such as 96 instead of 1996. Calculation variables were reduced using this strategy to maximize limited technology.

As a result, cross-century date calculations, comparisons, sequencing or sorting may fail as systems fail to process date-related data beyond the new century.

Management Strategy

To ensure mission critical systems, hardware and facilities do not fail as the century changes, Department of the Army has developed a Year 2000 Action Plan. This Y2K Action Plan outlines management strategy, provides guidance, defines roles and responsibilities, and schedules reporting requirements for Y2K compliance of mission critical and major systems as well as Y2K impacted devices. While DA provides centralized policy and reporting requirements, system "owners," are responsible for identifying, fixing, and certifying Y2K impacted systems and devices. The DA Y2K Action Plan mandates a "five-phased" approach for Y2K readiness.

The DA milestone and target date for mission critical systems and description are as follows:

- Awareness. December 31, 1996: The organizational community is informed of Y2K impact.
- Assessment. March 31, 1997: The scope of impact, device and system and risk analysis takes place.
- Renovation. September 30, 1998: Requires system renovation, successful testing, fielding plan and updated risk assessment with contingency planning.
- Validation. December 31, 1998: Requires confirmation of Y2K compliance through testing and certification processes.
- Implementation. December 31, 1998: Requires all systems are operational and process date related data properly.

To assure the comprehensive and cohesive implementation of Y2K solutions in the Army, Lt. Gen. William H. Campbell, as the Army's Chief Information Officer, has overall responsibility for Y2K readiness.

The USAR mirrors DA in relegating Y2K readiness to the CIO. According to Brig. Gen. James R. Helmly, Chief Information Officer, Office United States Army Reserve, "Our Y2K management strategy follows the Army's strategy of cen-

ng for the millennium

tralized policy and oversight at the Chief Information Officer level with decentralized execution by major headquarters and subordinate commands." Y2K readiness impacts every aspect of mission readiness.

"Army guidance emphasizes the need to ensure IT and non-IT readiness by focusing on all critical Y2K issues as a Number 1 priority," said Helmly.

Y2K Remediation

How has the USAR implemented its Y2K readiness strategy? The USAR has defined three main approaches to correct non-Y2K compliant date fields:

- Expand two-digit dates to four-digit year and modify associated code to use the full four-digit year.
- Retire or replace outdated non-compliant systems. As a result of Y2K, a substantial number of personal computers, servers and systems will be upgraded and modernized.
- "Windowing" uses logic to determine the century to which a two digit year belongs.

The best approach depends upon system size, complexity of system code and mission impact.

After Y2K system renovations are complete, testing validates date calculations are performed properly. Testing encompasses processing of dates in both the 20th and 21st centuries, correct leap year processing in the year 2000 and all calculations or specific processing dates pertinent to this system. Renovated systems are tested for accurate and correct processing of 20th Century (1900) dates, 21st Century (2000) dates, crossover dates between 1900s and 2000s, leap year dates, fiscal year dates (Oct-Dec) (if applicable), Julian dates for year 2000 (366 days) and date calculations particular to that system.

Y2K Certification

Successful test results are documented through Y2K system certification. The certification process provides an audit trail that documents "due diligence" in correcting Y2K impacted systems. Y2K certification is mandatory for all mission critical and major systems reported within the Department of the Army. Certification verifies that systems are ready for fielding/deployment in the Year 2000. The Certification process requires documentation, monitoring and resolution of internal and external system interfaces and proof of positive test results. The certification package for all mission critical systems must be signed by the owning General Officer or SES and forwarded to IIAC-SAIS (DA Year 2000 Project Office). The certifying authority for USAR mission critical systems is Brig. Gen. James R. Helmly, Chief Information Officer, OCAR.

Five USAR software application systems have been identified as mission critical systems.

A system is defined as mission critical if degradation would create the loss of a core organizational capability.

- AR-PERSCOM Orders and Resource System (AORS)
- Mobilization Personnel Processing System (MOBPERS)
- Reserve Database Management System (RDMS) Suite
- Regional Level Application System (RLAS)
- Resource Information System, Engineer, Reserve (RISER)

Three of the five USAR mission critical systems (AORS, MOBPERS, RDMS) have been renovated, tested and certified as Y2K compliant. The remaining two are scheduled for certification not later than March 31, 1999.

In addition to information systems, hardware and network systems are also impacted by Y2K. Partnering with the Project Manager, Reserve Component Automation System for delivery of hardware and network infrastructure components, the Army Reserve strengthened its Y2K posture by implementing an accelerated fielding strategy to install Local Area Networks (LANs) throughout the USARC command structure.

Contingency Planning

What happens in the event of Y2K failures beyond the control of the USAR? The USAR must remediate all Y2K problems that would affect mission accomplishment and service delivery across all operations. The Army Reserve identifies the problems, fixes systems and devices, and certifies systems and IT controlled devices. The final phase is to tests all systems end-to end, develop and exercise contingency plans to ensure continuity of operations. According to Helmly, "The DA will exercise and re-exercise contingency plans throughout the remainder of this year as directed by the Secretary of Defense."

For the remainder of 1999, Y2K activity will focus on Y2K end-to-end operational evaluations of critical mission threads, and functional Y2K end-to-end evaluations in the personnel, logistics, health and medical, communications and intelligence areas.

The challenge is to ensure USAR mission readiness beyond the year 2000.

(Streeter-King is an Information Management Specialist with AR-PERSCOM)

People

Cpl. Julie Ann Stolzer demonstrates the form that helped her place first at the All Army Golf Trials.

Not your average duffer

By Command Sgt. Maj. Fred Sexton

Corporal Julie Stolzer, United States Army Reserve Drill Sergeant Candidate with the 1st Battalion, 323rd Regiment, 2nd Brigade (Basic Training), 108th Division (Institutional Training) recently completed three weeks of competition against the best military golfers in the world.

Her odyssey began in July at the All Army Golf Trials held at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. She made the cut and returned to compete in August at the All Army Golf Tournament where she won First Place with the lowest score of all females competing. This win resulted in an invitation to compete in the PGA Pro-Am Disney Classic held at Disney World in October. While in Florida, Stolzer rubbed shoulders with PGA greats like Tiger Woods.

Her next conquest was at the Armed Services Tournament held at Pensacola, Florida where she competed against the top golfers from all branches of the military. She again won First Place in the female division. This win earned her a spot on Team USA to compete in the Conseille International du Sporte Militaire Tournament, the military equivalent of the Olympics and Ryder Cup.

Her success in golfing is attributed to many years of practice and her new golf instructor, Mr. Ed Ibarguen of Duke University. Ibarguen knows a thing or two about teaching winning students, he has instructed Michael Jordan.

Stolzer has been playing golf for about 15 years and has been "semi serious" for the past five years. "I owe it all to my coach, who has allowed me to believe in myself as a golfer," she said.

As a member of Team USA, she competed against the best military golf teams from Canada and South Africa. Team USA won first place, with Stolzer receiving Most Valuable Player for the tournament.

Not being content with only golfing victories, Stolzer returned to her unit in Durham, North Carolina and won Soldier of the Year in competition at the battalion and the brigade. She competed for Division Soldier of the Year and was the runner-up.

When asked how she was able to be so successful, Stolzer refers to her competition in marathons and triathalons; the Ironman in Hawaii and the Marine Corps Marathon in Washington.

"I love a challenge. I love excitement. I love to focus within," said Stolzer.

(Sexton is with the 1st Battalion, 2nd Brigade, 108th Division)

Officers win leadership awards

WASHINGTON–The Army Reserve winners of the General Douglas MacArthur leadership award for calendar year 1998 are: (Four TPU officers) Capt. Miguel A. Castellanos, 351st Civil Affairs Command, 1st Lt. Erik C. Cortes, 316th Military Police Detachment (Criminal Investigation), Capt. Peter S. Hirai, 322nd Civil Affairs Brigade, Capt. Paul V. Rush, 854th Engineer Battalion (Combat Heavy), and two AGR officers, 1st Lt. Kerry E. Norman, 95th Infantry Division Training and Capt. Dustin A. Shultz, 5035th Garison Support Unit.

The award recognizes company grade officers who demonstrate the ideals for which General MacArthur stood- Duty, Honor, Country. The award promotes and sustains effective junior officer leadership in America's Army.

The six Army Reserve recipients along with six National Guard and 12 active-duty officers will attend an award ceremony in May, at the Pentagon, Washington D.C. The Chief of Staff of the Army, assisted by a representative from the General Douglas MacArthur foundation, will present each recipient an engraved 23 pound bronze bust of General MacArthur. Recipients will also receive an engraved wristwatch from the Association of the U.S. Army. Other activities planned include a tour of the pentagon, a breakfast hosted by the DCSPER and the MacArthur foundation, group photos with CSA, and a reception following the ceremony.

Mailcall

Q If you were the Chief, Army Reserve; What would be your No.1 priority for the Army Reserve in the upcoming year and why?

If I were Chief, Army Reserve I would look at changing the present retirement system for reservists. Presently the system does not encourage long term commitment because the rewards financially do not meet the demands. Waiting 25-30 years before receiving any monetary benefits is not worth the time devoted to the reserve.

SFC Jerome Mills
Grantville, GA

I believe the number one issue facing Troop Program Units is the lack of knowledge on how to, and what to train. I know we all profess to be expert trainers. However, I and we are not! And we waist a lot of time thinking we are.

With over 21 years of enlisted and officer active, TPU and AGR service, I have worked at many levels of command.

These levels include positions as an Intelligence Analysts (96B), Company Commander, Aviation Battalion XO,and USARC DCSOPS Training and Analysis Officer. I am currently a Professor of Military Science where my sole bread and butter is recruiting and training.

The current structure and training readiness of the Army Reserve is relevant and critical to America. However, leaders at all levels (squad on up) lack knowledge of how to organize and implement effective training and maintenance of individuals. This results in soldiers becoming bored and leaving units, compounding the need to recruit and train additional soldiers. This consumes tremendous time, money and other resources.

In the past few years, a fair amount of Army Reserve resources have been committed to the establishment of specialized units (i.e. Readiness Command) to remedy such problems. Such entities teach and mentor commanders at all levels to properly allocate resources and train their units.

The number one priority of the Army Reserve, I believe, should be the teaching of commanders and senior NCOs how and what to train. Not the field manual solution, but the real world solution.

Units need to stop complaining about lack of funds and other resources and begin making training exciting, relevant and most of all, challenging.

Good unit training programs result in less turnover, increased proficiency and happier soldiers.

Lt. Col. Thomas Evelyn
Mankato, Minn

Definitely the budget! I would start off by copying what is already being done by the Army National Guard in several states. Network with national lobbying organizations and form closer alliances with elected political officials who are decision makers in regards to defense spending. The Army Reserve is a very important component to the total force concept.Yet we receive much smaller portions of the appropriated funding designated for military spending.

First, I would present a proposal to support an increased budget focusing attention on the allocations enjoyed by reservists in other armed services and request that the Army allocation be raised to supply its reserve personnel with the same level of treatment. For example, regardless of military rank, reservists in other services (i.e.: Navy, Marines, Air Force, Coast Guard) who commute from more than 50 miles to attend weekend drills are housed under local contract in hotels near their reserve centers. The cost of the rooms is billed directly to the government. As you know, the Army has no funding to do this. It is unfair that sailors, marines and airmen get free rooms. Should soldiers on an IDT status decide to get a room for the night, in most situations, the cost has to come out of their family's budget and unfortunately the current tax codes may not even allow for such expenses to be completely tax deductible.

Second, I would present a proposal that the Army offer more parity to reserve soldiers in regards to schooling and promotions in rank. Soldiers on active duty have the luxury of attending residency schools for all of their required military education and receive full pay and allowances during their status as students. Reservists are required to maintain the same levels of military education.Yet, we must do so by way of correspondence courses or by attending USAR schools; usually in an unpaid status. In addition, there are still troop unit responsibilities and civilian job issues to contend with. I would request that reservists (who have time availability) receive the option of being able to directly compete for more residency schools just as our active duty counterparts.

In regards to promotions, I would request parity in that should the active duty promotion boards be allowed to promote a certain percentage of its soldiers from one rank to the next, the reserve promotion boards should be allowed to promote based on the same percentage of available soldiers. It is not fair when active duty boards promote 90% of its eligible soldiers to a certain rank while reserve boards can only promote 20%.

Many of our soldiers leave because they feel that the Army Reserve is not treating them fairly. They talk to people in other service branches and often leave. These are the issues I would focus on.

Major Ralph Mitchell
Boston, Massachusetts

I have been in the Army Reserve for just 2 years. There are many reasons why I go to drill. I love the military, but mostly being a soldier. Even if it's just for a weekend I feel that I've completed the mission. To do my part and serve like I pledged to. Yes, the AFPT is somewhat of a challenge.

I love my military job (88H). I'm with the 146th Transportation Company (Cargo Transfer) in Ogden, Utah. Every drill we make sure or duty is our mission. From morning formation till it's time to check out we give our all.

Our NCO's care for what we do every drill. So for my reply to your question is treat everyone like a NCO even if their an under classman. (Respect) But my last reason is because I enjoy it and I believe it's a great privilege to be a member of the Army Reserve and to serve as a soldier. Not only as a female but as an American soldier.

Pfc. Neira Nancy
Clearfield, Utah

Tell us what you think

Mail letters to: Editor, Army Reserve Magazine, 1421 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 12300, Arlington, VA 22202-0836
Fax: (703) 601-0836

E-mail: usarmag@ocar.army.pentagon.mil

Include your full name, rank, hometown and daytime phone number. Letters may be edited and should be no longer than one page.

OPMS XXI

Implementation in the USAR

By Maj. Dori A. Hash

The Officer Personnel Management System XXI is the Army's approved life-cycle career management program for the 21st Century. It was developed to ensure the Army has the highest quality officers with the skills to meet the requirements of Force XXI and the Army After Next.

The Active Component has begun implementation of OPMS XXI. Their transition period will run through Fiscal Year 2002 with full implementation by the end of FY02.

Career field designation boards will consider AC officers immediately following their major's promotion board. During the transition years (FY99 - FY02) additional boards will meet to designate AC majors and lieutenant colonels based on cohort year groups. The first AC promotion board that will consider officers managed under the new OPMS XXI process is the Army Competitive Category Colonel's Board scheduled for FY01.

The Chief, Army Reserve has decided not to limit USAR officers with career field designations at this time. This decision will allow maximum career progression opportunities considering geographical and structural constraints. USAR promotion board categories will also remain unchanged.

OPMS XXI does bring several significant changes that affect the USAR.

• The new OER was developed as a result of the Active Army's transition to OPMS XXI. The USAR converted to the new OER effective 1 October 1998.

• Changes to DA Pam 600-3, Commissioned Officer Development and Career Management, immediately affect the USAR. Although basic branches remain unchanged, seven new Functional Areas have been established:

FA 24 – Information Systems Engineering

FA 30 – Information Operations

FA 34 – Strategic Intelligence

FA 40 – Space Operations

FA 43 – Human Resource Management

FA 57 – Simulations Operations

FA 59 – Strategic Plans and Policy

Two were revised (FA 50 – Strategy and Force Management, 53 – Information Systems Management), and two deleted (FA 41 – Personnel Programs Management, 54 – Operations, Plans and Training).

DA Pam 600-3

The qualification criteria for all functional areas are published in the new DA Pam 600-3 released October 1998. The Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, in coordination with the National Guard Bureau, plans to update the RC portion of DA Pam 600-3 by the end of 1999.

• Life-cycle management models for USAR officers will now include all USAR categories (TPU, IMA, IRR, AGR). Intensified officer management will ensure retention of technical skills and mobilization readiness needed to provide the best-qualified officers for future missions.

• USAR senior leaders and career management officers will play critical roles in mentoring/assisting junior officers in developing leadership skills, as well as identifying career paths and professional development opportunities. The new DA Pam 600-3 describes the RC branch and functional area career paths and will serve as the foundation document for career management.

The USAR is currently analyzing the effects of OPMS XXI implementation. Following this analysis and subsequent recoding of authorization documents, further guidance to USAR officers will be published.

Once the implementation plan is fielded, designated USAR officers will be required to change their functional areas or request designation into new functional areas to facilitate their career progression and support the USAR's mission. Certain officers that transition into new functional areas will require schooling for functional area qualification. The functional area proponents and TRADOC are currently working the military education requirements for each new functional area.

The Department of the Army Strategic Human Resources Management Office is the DA proponent for OPMS XXI. For background and AC implementation information on OPMS XXI please refer to their website at www.army.mil/opms. A USAR implementation update will be provided this coming summer.

(Maj. Hash is with the Personnel Division of OCAR)

MONTHLY BASIC PAYTABLE EFFECTIVE 1 JANUARY 1999

PAY GRADE	YEARS OF SERVICE <2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS															
O-10	7838.70	8114.40	8114.40	8114.40	8114.40	8425.80	8425.80	8892.60	8892.60	9528.90	9528.90	10167.00	10167.00	10167.00	10800.00
O-9	6947.10	7129.20	7281.00	7281.00	7281.00	7466.10	7466.10	7776.90	7776.90	8425.80	8425.80	8892.60	8892.60	8892.60	9528.90
O-8	6292.20	6481.20	6634.50	6634.50	6634.50	7129.20	7129.20	7466.10	7466.10	7776.90	8114.40	8425.80	8633.70	8633.70	8633.70
O-7	5228.40	5583.90	5583.90	5583.90	5834.40	5834.40	6172.50	6172.50	6481.20	7129.20	7619.70	7619.70	7619.70	7619.70	7619.70
O-6	3875.10	4257.30	4536.60	4536.60	4536.60	4536.60	4536.60	4536.60	4690.80	5432.40	5709.60	5834.40	6172.50	6381.00	6694.20
O-5	3099.60	3639.30	3891.00	3891.00	3891.00	3891.00	4008.00	4224.30	4507.50	4845.00	5122.20	5277.90	5462.40	5462.40	5462.40
O-4	2612.40	3181.20	3393.30	3393.30	3456.30	3608.70	3855.30	4071.90	4257.30	4444.80	4566.60	4566.60	4566.60	4566.60	4566.60
O-3	2427.60	2714.10	2901.90	3210.60	3364.50	3484.80	3673.80	3855.30	3949.50	3949.50	3949.50	3949.50	3949.50	3949.50	3949.50
O-2	2117.10	2312.10	2777.70	2871.30	2930.40	2930.40	2930.40	2930.40	2930.40	2930.40	2930.40	2930.40	2930.40	2930.40	2930.40
O-1	1838.10	1913.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE AS AN ENLISTED MEMBER OR WARRANT OFFICER															
O-3E	0.00	0.00	0.00	3210.60	3364.50	3484.80	3673.80	3855.30	4008.00	4008.00	4008.00	4008.00	4008.00	4008.00	4008.00
O-2E	0.00	0.00	0.00	2871.30	2930.40	3023.40	3181.20	3303.00	3393.30	3393.30	3393.30	3393.30	3393.30	3393.30	3393.30
O-1E	0.00	0.00	0.00	2312.10	2469.90	2560.80	2653.80	2745.90	2871.30	2871.30	2871.30	2871.30	2871.30	2871.30	2871.30
WARRANT OFFICERS															
W-5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4221.30	4380.90	4507.80	4697.70
W-4	2473.20	2653.80	2653.80	2714.10	2838.00	2962.80	3087.30	3303.00	3456.30	3577.80	3673.80	3792.00	3918.90	4041.00	4224.30
W-3	2247.90	2438.40	2438.40	2469.90	2498.70	2681.70	2838.00	2930.40	3023.40	3114.00	3210.60	3335.70	3456.30	3456.30	3577.80
W-2	1968.90	2130.30	2130.30	2192.10	2312.10	2438.40	2531.10	2623.80	2714.10	2809.50	2901.90	2993.10	3114.00	3114.00	3114.00
W-1	1640.40	1880.70	1880.70	2037.90	2130.30	2221.50	2312.10	2407.20	2498.70	2591.70	2681.70	2777.70	2777.70	2777.70	2777.70
ENLISTED MEMBERS															
E-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2877.30	2942.10	3008.40	3078.00	3147.00	3207.60	3375.90	3507.30	3704.70	
E-8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2412.60	2482.50	2547.30	2613.60	2682.90	2743.80	2811.30	2976.60	3108.90	3308.40
E-7	1684.80	818.90	1885.50	1952.10	2018.70	2082.90	2149.50	2216.70	2316.60	2382.60	2448.60	2480.40	2647.20	2778.90	2976.60
E-6	1449.30	1579.80	1645.50	1715.40	1779.90	1844.10	1911.60	2010.00	2073.30	2140.20	2172.60	2172.60	2172.60	2172.60	2172.60
E-5	1271.70	1384.20	1451.40	1514.70	1614.30	1680.30	1746.30	1811.10	1844.10	1844.10	1844.10	1844.10	1844.10	1844.10	1844.10
E-4	1185.90	1252.80	1326.60	1428.60	1485.30	1485.30	1485.30	1485.30	1485.30	1485.30	1485.30	1485.30	1485.30	1485.30	1485.30
E-3	1117.80	1179.00	1225.80	1274.70	1274.70	1274.70	1274.70	1274.70	1274.70	1274.70	1274.70	1274.70	1274.70	1274.70	1274.70
E-2	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80
E-1 >4	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40
E-1 <4	887.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NOTE—BASIC PAY IS LIMITED TO: $9,225.00 BY LEVEL V OF THE EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE OUSD(P&R)(MPP)COMPENSATION

FY99, 3.6% Pay Raise Increase

Drill pay Table (One UTA)

Pay Grade	Cumulative Years of Service														
	Under 2	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 24	Over 26
E-1<4mo	29.59														
E-1>4mo	31.98														
E-2	35.86														
E-3	37.26	39.30	40.86	42.49											
E-4	39.53	41.76	44.22	47.62	49.51										
E-5	42.39	46.14	48.38	50.49	53.81	56.01	58.21	60.37	61.47						
E-6	48.31	52.66	54.85	57.18	59.33	61.47	63.72	67.00	69.11	71.34	72.42				
E-7	56.16	60.63	62.85	65.07	67.29	69.43	71.65	73.89	77.22	79.42	81.62	82.68	88.24	92.63	99.22
E-8						80.42	82.75	84.91	87.12	89.43	91.46	93.71	99.22	103.63	110.28
E-9							95.91	98.07	100.28	102.60	104.90	106.92	112.53	116.91	123.49
W-1	54.68	62.69		67.93	71.01	74.05	77.07	80.24	83.29	86.39	89.39	92.59			
W-2	65.63	71.01		73.07	77.07	81.28	84.37	87.46	90.47	93.65	96.73	99.77	103.80		
W-3	74.93	81.28		82.33	83.29	89.39	94.60	97.68	100.78	103.80	107.02	111.19	115.21		119.26
W-4	82.44	88.46		90.47	94.60	98.76	102.91	110.10	115.21	119.26	122.46	126.40	130.63	134.70	140.81
W-5												140.71	146.03	150.26	156.59
0-1E				77.07	82.33	85.36	88.46	91.53	95.71						
0-2E				95.71	97.68	100.78	106.04	110.10	113.11						
0-3E				107.02	112.15	116.16	122.46	128.51	133.60						
0-1	61.27	63.77	77.07												
0-2	70.57	77.07	92.59	95.71	97.68										
0-3	80.92	90.48	96.73	107.02	112.15	116.16	122.46	128.51	131.65						
0-4	87.08	106.04	113.11		115.21	120.29	128.51	135.73	141.91	148.16	152.22				
0-5	103.32	121.31	129.70				133.60	140.81	150.25	161.50	170.74	175.93	182.08		
0-6	129.17	141.91	151.22						156.36	181.08	190.32	194.48	205.75	212.70	223.14
0-7	174.28	186.13			194.48		205.75		216.04	237.64	253.99				

Basic Allowance for Subsistence

OFFICERS:	$157.26/month	
ENLISTED MEMBERS:	E-1<4 months	ENLISTED
When on leave or authorized to Mess separately:	$ 6.93/day	$ 7.50/day
When rations in-kind are not Available	$ 7.81/day	$ 8.46/day

ENLISTED MEMBERS:	E-1<4 months	ENLISTED
When assigned to duty under Emergency conditions where no Messing facilities of the United States are available:	$10.36/day	$11.21/day
When receiving rations in kind - Partial BAS	TBD	

THE KEEPER OF THE HOME FRONT

THEY TAKE THEIR PLACES WHILE SHARING A COMMON GOAL
TO SHARE IN A SENSE OF MISSION,
TO PROVIDE FOR OUR NATION'S DEFENSE AND MAINTAIN WORLD PEACE
THEY ARE THE KEEPERS OF THE HOME FRONT
THEY TAKE CARE OF THEIR FAMILY'S PERSONAL GROWTH,
BY HELPING FAMILY MEMBERS REACH THEIR FULLEST POTENTIAL
THEY ARE THE KEEPERS OF THE HOME FRONT
HEALTH AND HAPPINESS IS THE LOT THEY SEEK
TO ENSURE THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS ARE WELL TAKEN CARE OF
AND TO MAKE THE MOST OF THE FAMILY'S MILITARY EXPERIENCE
WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE THE KEEPERS OF THE HOME FRONT?
IT MEANS: LIVING, LOVING, AND WORKING TOGETHER,
THOUGH THEY MAY BE FAR APART,
WHILE TOGETHER, IT MEANS NEGOTIATING,
TAKING TIME OUT FROM ALL OTHER ACTIVITIES TO WORK OUT PROBLEMS
BY STATING EXACTLY WHAT THEY WANT OR NEED FROM EACH OTHER,
AND WHAT THEY WILL GIVE IN RETURN
IT MEANS: BEING ASSERTIVE, NOT AGGRESSIVE
ASSERTIVE MEANS: BEING HONEST AND DIRECT
IT ALSO MEANS: BEING COURTEOUS
AND NOT PUTTING THE OTHER DOWN OR TRYING TO MAKE HIM OR HER FEEL BAD
WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE THE KEEPER OF THE HOME FRONT?
IT MEANS DEDICATION: IN PART, TO REALIZE THAT BOTH HAS TO KNOW
A STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE DEPENDS ON THE PARTNERSHIP
BETWEEN THE MILITARY SERVICE MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES
IT MEANS COMMITMENT: TO WORK TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE INDIVIDUAL
FAMILY AND NATIONAL GOALS
IT MEANS SACRIFICE: BY MAKING DIFFICULT CHOICES
AND ACCEPTING IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITIES
IT MEANS ADAPTABILITY: IN SHARING NEW EXPERIENCES,
FINDING HIDDEN STRENGTH AND PROMOTING FAMILY GROWTH
KNOW THAT EVEN THOUGH THE M-16 RIFLE, A COMPASS,
AND A MAP IS NOT THE GEAR KEPT BY THE KEEPERS OF THE HOME FRONT,
THEY HOLD A MUCH MORE VITAL, KEY ELEMENT OF EFFORT AND COMMITMENT,
WHICH MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE IN THE WORLD
TO THE MILITARY CAREERS OF THEIR SPOUSES
FOR THEIR LOT IS TO MAINTAIN AND SUSTAIN GOOD
QUALITY OF LIFE FOR BOTH THE SOLDIER AND THEIR FAMILY
IF THERE IS ONE THING OUR MILITARY LEADERS KNOW
AND THAT IS, A STRONG, HEALTHY FAMILY CONTRIBUTES
TO THE STRENGTH OF THE UNIT,
A STRONG MILITARY DEPENDS ON PEOPLE
AND PEOPLE DEPEND ON THEIR FAMILIES,
WHO ARE THE KEEPERS OF THEIR HOME FRONT,
SO, LET US NEVER FORGET THEIR ROLE IN OUR NATIONS HISTORY
AS THEY ARE PLANTED AS A SEED TO GROW AND SUPPORT
THE CAUSE OF OUR NATION'S PEACE
TO GOD BE THE GLORY FOR THEIR STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE

Dedicated to: Our many women and men who are our "Keepers of the Home Front."
Written by: BARBARA P. WIGGINS © (5 NOVEMBER 1998), OCAR, GOMO.

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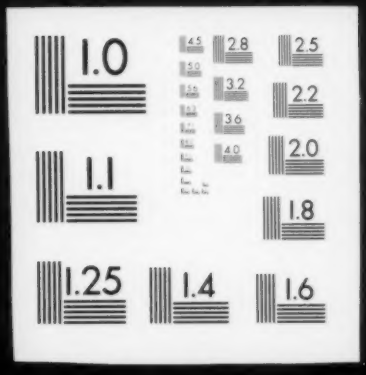
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